

surface by the plasterer is also a matter of some moment, which is done by covering the hand-floats with very fine felt.

We are not prepared to say what degree of improvement may be introduced by bringing into use new varieties of lime, or by certain modes of neutralizing its effect upon metallic colours, but we are aware that no labour will be spared in experiments to that end, and to render this style of decoration deservedly popular.

MASTER CARPENTERS' SOCIETY.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Mr. H. Biers, the President, Mr. Lerer, Mr. Knight, Mr. Higgin, Mr. Harris, Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Allen, from the above influential society, waited, by appointment, upon Lord Lincoln, at the Woods and Forests, to state in his lordship the objections to several of the clauses in the new Buildings Act, and to suggest such alterations as appeared to them to be necessary to make the bill good and serviceable to the community at large. His lordship received the deputation in the most courteous manner, and after a very long interview, agreed that previous to the bill being read a third time, the Crown surveyors and a deputation of the Society should meet, to make such amendments in the bill as might appear to be necessary in the construction of a good and useful bill.

OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, PENZANCE.

This building, which owes its existence to the piety and munificence of the Rev. Henry Batten, is built in the later early English style of architecture, or that style which prevailed during the years 1230 to 1260. It is dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, on the anniversary of whose conversion the foundation-stone was laid. The structure is in the form of a cross, not only thereby shewing the emblem of our salvation, but also that as the cross consists of four parts, so, by the writings of the four Evangelists, the doctrine of the cross has been promulgated throughout the earth. In the pointed or Christian architecture, every thing has a mystical meaning, even the minutest moulding; and the more we examine this art in detail, the more do we see in it the doctrines of the Trinity and the cross most beautifully illustrated. We hear in the present day of dark ages, but the minds of men must have been much more deeply religious in those dark ages (as they are termed), when our old churches were erected, than they now are, or the deep mysteries of religion would not have been so interwoven in their very architecture.

The church is sixty feet in length, twenty-two in breadth, and sixty in height from the street to the top of the western cross. The extreme breadth, from transept to transept, is forty-six feet. The height of the side walls is twenty-three feet, and that of the gable ends forty-three feet; thus making the gables nearly equilateral triangles. The walls are of the best quality granite rubble, finely pointed; the door and window-jambs, buttresses, string courses, coping, and bell turret being of the best granite ashlar. The doorway at the western front is composed of two orders, that is, an impost of two columns placed in hollows supporting the arch mouldings, which consist of three rounds, with a fillet on the outer one. The door, which is very massy, is of English oak studded with nails, and supported by heavy ornamented hinges. The western windows are, as are the eastern triplets, yet there is, as in every case there should be, a marked difference between them. The former are, with a slight difference in the mouldings, taken from the celebrated triplets in Wimborne Minster. Each of the three may be said to be a window within a window, with geometrical tracery in the arch; forming, therefore, a link to the next style, the decorated, which consists of distinct lights under the same arch with flowing tracery. The eastern windows in their details are compounded of windows in Beverley Minster and the Chapter House at Oxford, with the proportions of the five sisters in York Minster. The western triplets are filled with stained glass, executed by Willement; they contain figures of Moses, Aaron, the four greater prophets, and St. John the Baptist, all under rich canopies. The bell turret, which is surmounted by an ornamental cross, is taken

in most of its details, with the exception of the cross, from the Church of St. Nicholas, Glastonbury. The windows at the sides of the building are filled with ornamented glazing, consisting of large quarries containing four circles placed crucially, hence shewing forth eternity and the cross. These designs were taken from the older Rathaus at Nuremberg. The windows in the transept gable ends are twenty-three feet in height by three in width, being in their proportions similar to the large windows in the continental churches, though there are examples of the same kind of window in this country. These windows, as well as the side ones, are ornamented on the inside with a single shaft, having caps and bases, and surmounted by arch mouldings of three rounds with equal hollows. The slates on the roof are in imitation of the tiling of continental churches, cut and laid in the form of scales.

The interior of the building is most carefully finished, and contains much decoration. The floor is a fine specimen of granite pavement, cut into squares of equal sizes, and laid diamond-ways. The seating resembles that of the church of Stanton Harcourt, from which it has been chiefly taken. The benches are divided into compartments by arms, whereby they have the appearance and utility of stalls. This arrangement not only economizes room, but also admits of the appropriation of single seats, without the waste of room and great moral injury of the pew system. The fronts of the seats are of carved oak, the finials being cut to resemble *fleurs-de-lis*. The choir contains oak stalls for the choristers. The approach to the chancel is by three bold and well-executed granite steps. On the second step rests the pulpit, hewn out of a single block of granite of ten tons; it was designed from that of St. Peter's, at Oxford; the prominent mouldings are gilded. On the upper step, which is continuous with the floor of the chancel, is placed a rail, or rather screen, of delicately-worked granite: the model was taken, with some slight modifications, from the parapet of Salisbury Cathedral. It is a fine example of what can, by patience, be executed in granite. Within the rail are three steps, or rather plots of granite, on which rests the altar, which is made of English oak, elaborately carved; it is, with some alteration, copied from the communion-table of Bishop Jewel, in Sunningwell Church, Berkshire. The reredos at the back of the altar and sides of the chancel are, with slight alterations in the mouldings and columns, in order to make them correspond with the style of the building, taken from the arcade in Lichfield Cathedral. In seven of the niches are place sedilia, for the use of the clergy who are to be attached to the chapel. The caps and bases of the columns and the prominent mouldings of the arches are all gilded. One of the arcades is deeply recessed, for a credence and piscina. On the first altar-step there are two elegant candelabra, five feet and a-half high, elaborately carved and gilt, containing candles of wax, four feet and a-half in height. The altar is covered with a handsome pall, finely embroidered with gold. The altar-plate is silver gilt. The candlesticks are taken from ancient patterns, and are of bold outline; above the altar there is a plain gilt cross. The eastern windows are, as before stated, triplets of fine proportions; the centre window is of the height of twenty feet, the side ones seventeen; on the edge of the splay are placed clustered columns of three, supporting the arch mouldings, which consist of seven rounds filleted and equal hollows. The caps, bases, and bands of the columns are gilded, and also the fillets of the arch mouldings. These windows are filled with painted glass, in Willement's best style; they contain figures of Christ, St. Peter, St. Paul, and the four Evangelists, under rich canopies. The colours of the draperies are very splendid.

The service is read from a lectern, which is situated on the upper chancel-step; it is of carved oak, and is similar in design to the one in Ramsey Church, Huntingdonshire. The Litany is said from a faldstool, placed on the second chancel-step, and looking towards the altar. The lessons are read from a brass eagle, which stands on the pavement of the choir. The organ stands on a slightly elevated platform in the western side of the north transept.

The roof is open to the church, after the model of the Suffolk roofs, and though it is of massy proportions, yet from its height and extreme pointedness, is of elegant appearance. It consists of hammer-beams, wall-pieces, and spandrels; the latter springing from granite corbels. The principals of the trusses are fixed by oblique collars, which are prolonged in curves to the hammer-beams, and forming by their junction equilateral pointed arches. The breadth of the joists is six and a-half feet. The prominent mouldings of the spandrels and arch braces are gilded in the chancel and choir.—*Penzance Gazette*.

We are afraid we have been made the victims of a stupid hoax, as on the authority of a communication sent to us last week, we ascribed the works at St. Mary's Church, Brompton, to Professor Donaldson, while it appears from the subjoined certificate, which we gladly transcribe, that Mr. John Blore is the architect. Mr. Donaldson, we believe, was originally employed to give counsel to the church authorities and prepare designs, but beyond that no more.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS OF MR. JOHN BLORE, ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR. No. 8, MICHAEL'S PLACE, BROMPTON SQUARE.

From the Vicar and Churchwardens of Holy Trinity Church, Brompton.

GENTLEMEN.—We have great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the professional skill, taste, and judgment evinced by our architect, Mr. John Blore, in designing and superintending the extensive alterations lately projected by him, and now completed in the church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, and we beg to assure you that these alterations and embellishments have been completed in such a manner as to merit our warmest approval.

The Gothic tracery windows around the church, the new chancel window with stained glass, the elaborate altar-screen, niches, &c. &c., have since their completion in the past week been visited by three distinguished members of the episcopal bench, and by a very numerous body of the clergy and laity; and it is but justice to Mr. Blore to say, that these works have met with universal approbation.

From our experience of the devoted zeal and attention which he has evinced in the superintendence of these works, we have every confidence in most strongly recommending him to the town council of Colchester, or any other public body, as an architect of first-rate talent, and well qualified to conduct any works they may require.

WILLIAM J. IRONS, B.D., Vicar.
FRANCIS GODBACH, } Churchwardens.
STROUD LINCOLN.

Holy Trinity Church, Brompton,
22nd April, 1843.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Colchester.

From the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, and the Rev. John Sinclair, Vicar of Kensington. The alterations and improvements which have been made in the church of the Holy Trinity, at Brompton, under the direction of Mr. John Blore, are in excellent taste, and beautifully executed.

C. J. LONDON,
JOHN SINCLAIR, Vicar of Kensington.
24th April, 1843.

HOLY TRINITY, BROMPTON.—On Palm Sunday, the beautiful new chancel and eastern window of this church were uncovered for the first time. The stained glass in the new window is by Warrington, and is designed to illustrate the service for Trinity Sunday. The window is a triple lancet, and the centre opening has reference to the lessons for Trinity Sunday, the side openings to the gospel and epistle. We regard this window as one of Mr. Warrington's most successful efforts. The effect of the new chancel and window is admirable, although the view is somewhat obstructed by the present position of the pulpit and reading-desk, which we have no doubt, from the good taste already displayed, will soon be put in their proper place clear of the chancel arch. The new side windows are very substantial and good, but it will require a large expenditure to complete the necessary repairs of this church, and to give any thing approaching to an ecclesiastical appearance to its most unsightly exterior. But of this we are certain, that no effort will be wanting on the part of Mr. Irons, and we believe we may add, his parishioners, to render their parish church what a sacred edifice, raised in this vast capital to the glory of God, ought to be. What has been already accomplished so far exceeds our expectations that we look forward with sanguine hopes as to the future.